

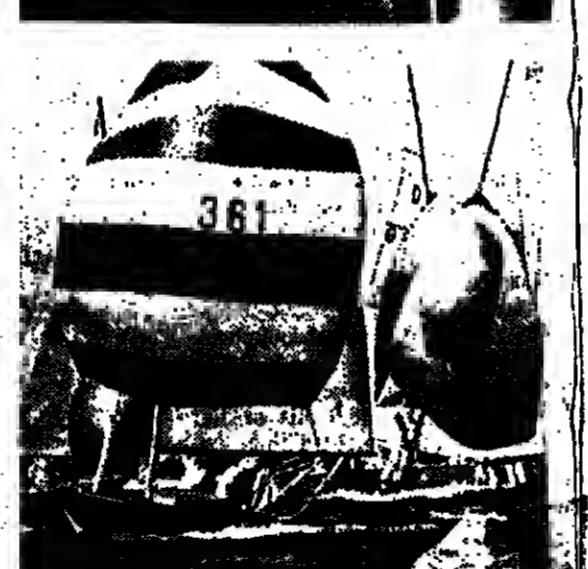
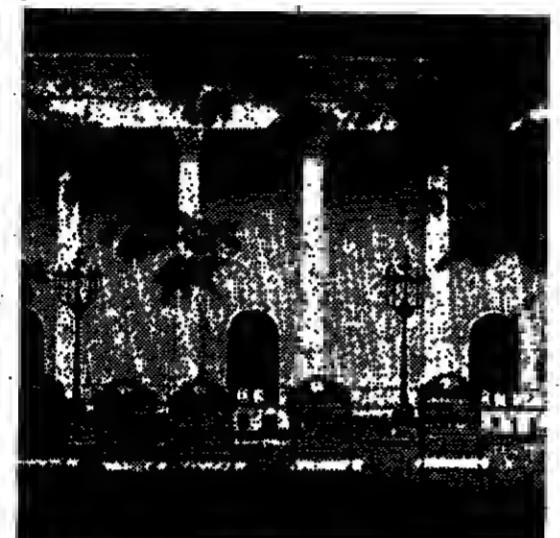


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Burg, 16 September 1971
Year No. 492 - By air

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Berlin pact ends Europe's role as major hot spot

As far as the Four Powers are concerned the political part of the Berlin agreement is now over and done with. All that remains on the agenda is a number of protocol issues and consultations to ensure that the agreements reached between Bonn and East Berlin tally with the framework outlined in the Four-Power agreement.

Backdrops on the international stage are already being arranged for what is to follow the Berlin agreement and there is a good deal of subject matter from which to choose.

Pride of place is occupied by the proposed European security conference as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

For the United States, troop cuts in Europe is a more urgent topic than ever before.

In Paris Lechid Brezhnev's visit is the next item on the agenda and for the Federal government in Bonn ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties is the next step.

At the same time, however, Bonn must enter into negotiations with East Berlin and make contact with Prague and the UN is discussing admission of the two German states.

Tough though the talks on Berlin will be between Bonn and East Berlin may be the big war over whether and when the GDR is to be accorded full diplomatic recognition will prove of greater international importance in view of the prior decision made by the Four Powers.

This will certainly be the chief subject of domestic debate and foreign policy activity.

Bonn, one might conclude, has now ceased to be the hub of international

agreements at the political level of scaling down crises and East-West confrontation in Europe over the past twenty years in order to deal with strategic concepts elsewhere that have grown more urgent.

In view of further-reaching international political arrangements Europe can be assumed to have declined in interest from first to third place in both Moscow and Washington.

The strategic considerations of the world powers account both for Moscow's willingness to oblige on a number of aspects of the Berlin agreement and, say, for the escapes Rumania is able to embark on.

Nicolae Ceausescu owes his leeway neither to his laughable armed forces nor to the force of world public opinion, which is so incapable of taking action that it would easily stomach a second Czechoslovakia. Rumania's strong point is its leaders' ability to play off Moscow, Peking and Washington against each other and so secure a modicum of independence.

Both situations have been relegated by Moscow to a minor plane subordinate to considerations of what is an extremely sensitive rule of three in world affairs.

Berlin and the containment of the GDR's Saxon nationalism is thus a minor problem, as is the not uneffective principe policy pursued by the Rumanians.

It follows that solutions in the political meaning of the word have yet to be reached. The concessions made by one side or the other merely herald the intention of relegating the problems in question to a lower level on the list of priorities.

General Secretary Brezhnev is off to Paris, President Nixon to Peking and the Soviet Union is trying to involve the Warsaw Pact countries and Mongolia in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

The world powers' policies are determined by their overall strategic concepts. Europe is no longer a theatre of continual hot spots; it is terrain in which bonuses

can be notched up in the play for the greater sphere of influence.

It can, for instance, be proved that this extension of spheres of influence is a determining factor in Chinese policy towards Europe.

This, then, is the background against which intra-German negotiations are to be conducted. Criteria extending well beyond the two German states must accordingly be borne in mind.

First and foremost this means that Willy Brandt cannot bank on good bilateral relations with the Soviet Union; the Chancellor must bear in mind that Germany occupies only a certain position in the game of political poker which the great powers are engaged.

The value of the German card can only be boosted by means of stronger links with the West. In the context of this country's policy on Berlin and Germany the Berlin agreement marks the conclusion of a tendency to finalise "reunification" or "improvements in intra-German relations" at the current level.

Adolf Schärf
(Pulitz, 3 September 1971)

There is some justification in talking in terms of growing American dissatisfaction with Europe. As regards the further progress of the Brandt-Schärf administration's Ostpolitik and German policy the Americans can be expected to show less interest than hitherto. So can the French.

France has long ceased to show much interest in the West German viewpoint on the Oder-Neisse line. America has all but committed itself to the two-state theory (in connection with dual German membership of the United Nations) by virtue of its new China policy.

We are neither the deepest nor most helpless political baby of the Americans. This is the consequence of the Berlin agreement that is of primary importance for the future.

Following the Berlin agreement we will be operating in a zone of diminished Western interest and this is the political dynamite of the next steps Bonn will be taking on the ice-rink of world affairs.

Adolf Schärf
(Pulitz, 3 September 1971)

Viewed soberly, though, it is worth no more than the power of America, Britain and France to enforce it.

They are hoping that this agreement, together with the Moscow and Warsaw treaties, will mark the beginning of a new deal in relations between this country and the Soviet Union.

The once insuperable hurdle of mutual distrust could gradually be demolished if only the Soviet Union were, in the course of time, to show signs of serious intentions of so doing. We are certainly more than willing to compete peacefully.

But the Soviet leaders must be made to realize, without a shadow of doubt that the carrot has come too soon after the stick as far as the Germans are concerned for the Kremlin to establish trust and confidence, which are the object of its far-reaching plans for economic cooperation. Confidence can only be built up gradually and over a period of time.

(Die Welt, 2 September 1971)



Ambassadors Jaan Sauvagnargues of France, Sir Roger Jackling of Britain, Pyotr Abrasimov of the Soviet Union and Kenneth Rush of the United States are here seen signing the Four-Power agreement on Berlin on 3 September.

(Photo: Steve Simon)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Indo-Soviet pact is a breakthrough for Moscow in Asia

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The most dubious by-product to date of America's attempt to get on better with China has been the pact between India and the Soviet Union.

On the face of it the pact reduces the risk of a war between India and Pakistan. It may not contain specifically military clauses but Article IX, which provides for "suitable and effective measures to keep the peace and maintain the security" of the signatories in the event of attack or the threat of an attack, assures India of sufficient Soviet backing to feel relatively safe.

Pakistan can now hardly risk responding to Indian support for the guerrilla fighters operating in East Pakistan with military moves of any consequence.

This short-term aim may have been what mainly interested New Delhi but the long-term goals pursued by the Soviet leadership are of greater significance.

The Soviet Union is interested on the one hand in consolidating and extending its influence in this part of the world; on the other, and perhaps primarily, it would like to contain the Chinese sphere of influence.

In reality the Indo-Soviet pact is Moscow's answer (more may follow) to the links Washington and Peking are in the process of forging.

The major power of Western "Imperialism" is on the point of parleying with the most serious enemy of the Soviet Union in the "socialist camp." The mere prospect of this turn of events has been sufficient to put the cat among the

pigeons with a vengeance as far as the Soviet leaders are concerned.

Even though Moscow can be fairly certain that talks between President Nixon and Chairman Mao are not going to result in a Sino-American alliance in Islamabad, a conflict that has saddled India with the tremendous burden of seven million refugees.

Indeed, the Americans continued plying Pakistan with armaments and in the impression now is that this is the price paid for Pakistan's services as an intermediary in helping Dr Kissinger to make contact in Peking.

This is scant consolation for India and if the talk told in Washington is true and India first offered the United States a friendship pact and did not approach Moscow until after being given the cold shoulder by America India has been virtually driven by the Americans into the arms of the Soviet Union.

India is still far from being a member of the "socialist camp." There are no Soviet aides in India in the way instructors have been despatched to Egypt. But there is a risk that India may in future adopt a rather one-sided political approach.

The Soviet Union had made a breakthrough. It now has pride of place on the Indian sub-continent. Consequences are inevitable, though of course it remains to be seen what they will be. To some extent one would have to know more about the Soviet strategic concept for this part of the world.

The plan to extend Soviet influence in Southern Asia undoubtedly involves an advance towards the Indian Ocean, though, and India certainly has the goods as far as naval bases are concerned.

Even viewing the situation less in terms of international affairs developments cen-

Peking's diplomatic offensive is now making its presence felt in Africa, where Chinese diplomats are in the process of outmaneuvering their Soviet opposite numbers in socialist-oriented countries.

Moscow and Peking are busy utilising separate development aid programmes to increase their spheres of influence in the forty-odd African states that prior to the wave of independence declarations in the sixties were exclusively controlled by the West.

Both the Soviet Union and its European satellites and Mao Tse-tung's China, not to mention the West, have learnt from their mistakes in development aid in the Third World since the granting of independence to virtually all former colonies.

Peking was made to sense the mistrust generated by Premier Chou En-lai in Africa by comments in the course of his 1963 safari to the effect that the continent was ripe for revolution.

It was not long before Chinese diplomats in Dahomey, Ghana, Burundi and the Central African Republic were obliged to pack their bags and leave.

What was true in the sixties is still true today. The GDR embassy in the Central African Republic was closed earlier this month and President Bokassa bade an unceremonious farewell to East Berlin's diplomats. The East Berlin government had made unfulfilled promises of development aid, President Bokassa stated by way of explanation.

Even so, Moscow and its satellites retain far more influence in Africa than Peking's Maoists. Some three dozen African countries trade with the Soviet Union and Russia has diplomatic representation in more than thirty of them.

Over the past ten years Peking's development aid has amounted to barely a quarter of what Moscow and its allies have had to offer. In the course of a decade the Soviet Union and associates have ploughed roughly 9,000 million Marks into Africa.

Yet Peking is going ground. Roughly half Red China's aid now goes to Africa. The Chinese have built textile factories in Tanzania and Mali, a cigarette factory in Guinea and the Mao Tse-tung Stadium in Zanzibar.

In Mauataunda China has launched experimental agricultural projects and in Zambia the Chinese are building road and rail links and boosting rice production.

Now that America and China are coming closer together and President Nixon has come out in favour of admitting Peking to the United Nations more and more African countries are thinking in terms of establishing diplomatic relations with the Asian economic giant.

Peking's major foreign aid project is, moreover, to be found in Africa. In Tanzania the Chinese are building and financing 1,000 kilometres of railway between Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka, Zambia, a 1,200-million-Mark project the World Bank rejected as uneconomic.

Peking is determined to set itself up as a reliable partner in Africa and this show project is being carried out in record time by 10,000 Chinese workers wearing identical uniforms.

Loans for the Tenzem railway have been granted free of interest by Peking, are repayable over a period of thirty years and coupled, moreover, with purchases of Chinese goods.

In the industrial sector, however, the Russians are well ahead of the Chinese. Moscow and its European allies have been responsible for more than fifteen steelworks, five oil refineries and four dozen textile and foodstuffs factories.

Moscow and the European members of the Eastern Bloc have always been more than generous in providing university scholarships and training facilities for guerrilla fighters.

It is thus hardly surprising that freedom fighters in Southern Africa occasionally speak better Saxon than English and better Russian than French.

But as in Tanzania's case (the country's air force is now trained entirely in China) Peking is also beginning to provide similar facilities.

The Western sphere of influence, a term African nationalists naturally frown upon, remains far larger than those of Marx and Mao put together but in many instances the Communists resort to new and interesting methods.

In Tanzania, for instance, the entire educational system is being flooded with East German propaganda in textbooks in the local language. For lack of staff and money the representatives of this country in Tanzania are virtually unable to do anything about this state of affairs.

not fail to be promising for the Soviet Union. Its influence on Indian affairs is on the increase and is something that cannot simply be ignored off.

All told the Soviet Union does not appear to figure among the losers in the game of international politics started since the announcement of President Nixon's intention to visit Peking.

It remains to be seen whether the clapped up by the United States prove to have been worthwhile.

Klaus Neugebauer
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 28 August)

Cairo needs Bonn

In mid-September or thereabouts the Political Council of the Arab League will recommend member-countries to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. A bare fortnight later Senior General Hassoun of the Arab League be meeting Bonn Foreign Secretary Scheel in New York.

His intention is clear enough: the country is to be harnessed in the Arab international diplomatic effort to implement the UN resolution of Israel withdrawing from the occupied territories.

There would seem, however, to be reason to fear that Bonn might come to terms with the Arabs at Israel's expense. Bonn has on several occasions offered mediation in the Arab-Israel conflict but has no intention of nailing its colours to the mast of UN resolutions it did not drop.

On the other hand the Federal government well realises that it can only be of assistance to Israel once it has come to terms with the Arabs. The break-off of diplomatic relations between the world and this country was a major misunderstanding. Any return to normal would be in the interest of peace in the Middle East. Hartmut Dierck (Kieler Nachrichten, 1 September 1971)

Communists, whether they be from Moscow, Prague, Warsaw and East Berlin or Peking, are certainly faring better in the early sixties.

But they still come a cropper when, recently in the Sudan, they try under cover of their diplomatic mission to beyond development aid and intervene in the internal affairs of the host country.

After a decade of Uhuru, freedom from the colonial powers, the emerging African nations, as Peking-oriented Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has made clear, have no intention of becoming satellites of the Eastern Bloc imperialists.

Peter Schäfer (Der Tagesspiegel, 27 August 1971)

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■ THE LAW

Health Ministry must remember social change in its youth protection laws

Before the end of the year the government plans to publish the details of a reform of the laws protecting the young. The government's draft proposals should take into account the views asked for by the Ministry of Health from the authorities, organisations and associations concerned with the young. There are also plans for Health Minister Käte Strobel to hold discussions with a number of young people nominated by youth protection departments.

Health Minister Käte Strobel believes that it is imperative to adapt the youth protection laws to the changing social structure and position of the young.

The whole question of protecting the young will be included in a comprehensive reform programme taking account of the far-reaching changes in public opinion.

In the Federal Republic regulations concerning the protection of the young are contained in three special Youth Protection Laws apart from a number of clauses in the penal code, labour regulations, licensing laws and a number of other laws.

The three laws are the Law for the Protection of Youth, the Law on the Distribution of Publications Likely to Corrupt the Young and the Law to Protect Young Workers.

It is extremely likely that the Health Ministry's proposals will be based on the views put forward by a working committee entitled *Aktion Jugendschutz* (Youth Protection Action Group).

Proposals submitted to the Ministry by *Aktion Jugendschutz* conform to a large extent to the regulations contained in the current law.

Youth protection will continue to consist of a general statement of places where the young are not allowed to go, a ban on the purchase or consumption of alcohol and tobacco, restrictions on visiting bars, gaming houses and cinemas and a ban on attending events with a corrupting effect.

New proposals include a ban on the purchase and consumption of drugs and a ban on hitch-hiking for the under-sixteens.

It is questionable whether proposals of this type do justice to the demands of protecting the young in the modern industrial society.

If there is to be a reform of the youth protection laws the functions of youth protection in the modern industrial society should be examined more openly than is the case in the proposed government reform. Otherwise we can do without a change in the laws.

All young people in the Federal Republic have the right to independence. This should be the basis for discussions concerning the reform of laws to protect the young.

That means that young people cannot be kept in sterile, well-protected spheres where they are brought up completely isolated from society.

They must not be subjected to a life of this type. Personal development and health must be protected. Neither society nor the State legislature can allow young people to fall victim to profiteers or irrational theories.

The first aim of youth protection must be to find out the factors threatening the personal development and health of the young. The whole iceberg of danger must be revealed and not just its tip.

The legislators will have to examine the extent to which the free development of young people in our society, a right

embodied in Article Two of Basic Law, is impaired by the one-sided emphasis on profit and productivity.

It is for instance impossible to enforce a ban on smoking for the under-sixteens if at the same time the cigarette industry is allowed to advertise its products in such a way that appeals to young people particularly.

How can you then explain to a young person that the legal ban on smoking has any purpose?

Similar problems arise with the fixing of restrictions on visiting bars and licensed restaurants. Not all these premises can be equated with one another and, on the other hand, visiting a bar is not only usual but is often the only way of meeting in a group.

This example is intended to illustrate that plain statements of fact should not be a fixed part of laws protecting the young.

It is far more important to employ scientific research in finding what dangers a particular society has for the personal development and health of young people and nipping these in the bud. Research of this type has so far been neglected.

Most of the bodies responsible for helping the young must be criticised for treating questions of youth protection superficially on the basis of the status quo.

Although the government announced in plenty of time its intention to reform the existing laws protecting the young there have been no detailed statements concerning the reform from the Catholic youth associations and organisations either.

Only the Catholic Youth League has so far made a public statement on this question. It has also commissioned the Catholic Bureau in Bonn with drawing up its position on the reform proposals. Up to now this commission has foundered because of the inactivity of the Catholic Working Committee on Youth Protection.

Research commissioned by both central and Federal state governments is now to provide as quickly as possible the scientific information that has been lacking up to now.

When the findings of these research projects are ready, it will be necessary to make a clear political decision between the various views expressed.

It is also to be hoped that the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists will have composed their own views on the Youth Protection Law by then. At present we look in vain for alternatives from the Opposition.

A big public stir has been caused by discussions on the reform of Paragraph 184 of the penal code, the law prohibiting the publication and distribution of pornography.

In connection with this Käte Strobel has already announced that a minor amendment to the Law on the Distribution of Publications Likely to Corrupt the Young.

It was originally planned to make the Law on the Distribution of Publications Likely to Corrupt the Young dependent on the findings of a research project

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dealing with the effects of media and youth protection.

After the Health Ministry and its experts realised how extensive such a plan would be, it was seen that the money set aside for the project would not be sufficient. At present only the existing research findings are being catalogued and analysed.

Whether or not there will be a law against the distribution of depraving literature among the young depends on whether the necessary legal regulations are fitted into other laws or not.

Changes in the youth labour protection laws are now being prepared at the instigation of the Ministry of Labour. A commission set up by the *Bundestagsdelegation* has submitted a number of proposals for reform in this field. Amendments to the current law are expected to result in better chances for the personal development and health of young people.

Heinrich Sudmann
(Publik, 27 August 1971)

Opposition's anti-Ostpolitik offensive boomerangs

Continued from page 3

Without this settlement, as the government itself recognises, ratification of the Moscow Treaty would have been impossible.

But this does not mean that with the conclusion of the Berlin talks the whole Ostpolitik can be boasted as a great success. Germany's problems are not confined to Berlin. Originally the Bonn government itself set as the actual aim of the Ostpolitik reapproachment between the two parts of Germany. We are no nearer to realising this now than we were two years ago.

Nor will the gap between the two Germanies be closed even if the umbrella agreement on Berlin is filled in with the technical details, dots and commas, at the discussions between representatives of East and West Germany in the next few weeks.

The government still has to remove the greatest stumbling block in the way of the Ostpolitik. In the long run the

Study reveals public's scant legal knowledge

Judges, lawyers and other legal experts complain that people's knowledge of the law is alarmingly poor. That there is widespread apathy towards justice. Is this correct? Is the complaint justified?

To answer these questions the West German Group for Legal Sociology at the University organised public opinion surveys in all parts of the Federal Republic.

Though the analysis of the first survey is not yet complete, the first results give some indication of people's attitude to the law and their knowledge of their country's legal system.

First of all the study proves that sections of the population would like to find out more about the legal system. It sometimes rather complicated problems. There can be no talk of age.

More than half the people in the country have had some dealings with the law at one time or another in their uniform of a US sergeant, who urged him to join the staff of *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which had just been launched by Hans Rabe and Hans Wallenberg.

"That was a paper," Bahr recollects. "The first issue reported the dropping of the first atomic bomb, the second the end of the war."

There is however a lack of formal knowledge of legal procedure and legal matters. With the complications of the system and the legal language that helps find difficult to understand that is surprising.

There is also considerable uncertainty about what the law allows or proscribes. A large section of the population thinks that adultery and homosexuality between consenting adults were punished even though these two laws had long been swept away by penal reform.

A majority of people believe that crime can only be fought with more stringent punishment. The more liberal regime to be found in an increasing number of prisons is in their view more of a reward for criminals and other offenders.

Fifty per cent of those people interviewed supported the introduction of flogging for the young and insisted on return of the death sentence.

But the picture changed when the interviewed sample were faced by concrete situations. Happily there is a growing number of people who would employ ex-criminals if they were in charge of a firm and who approve of weekend parole for prisoners.

The people interviewed made an astonishingly large number of sensible suggestions for helping released prisoners to find their way back into society and free life.

A clear majority are against the robes that conservative judges will retain to show the dignity of the court. An overwhelming majority also think that court verdicts should be exposed to criticism.

Even these few facts should encourage the legislators to turn to progressive legal reforms with more confidence than was previously the case.

But public relations work must be done with hard facts and not airy-fairy theory if these reforms are to be introduced.

The public also wants the judiciary to be less bureaucratic. The distance between judges and people could be narrowed by abolishing the "good" mark, which will swing back and forth several times before it comes to rest at a carefully weighed-up judgment.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 August 1971)

PROFILE

Egon Bahr, Willy Brandt's right-hand man

Berlin is home for Egon Bahr, a Thuringian by birth who spent Berlin as a youth in Torgau. He talks of Berlin as much the same way as a Silesian talks of Silesia.

Berlin is where he was when the Russians marched in, where he kissed his girlfriend, where he worked for Bahr during the war and for the *Berliner Zeitung* immediately afterwards.

He spent only six weeks on the staff of *Berliner Zeitung* but it is already a legendary period. The paper was licensed by the Russians but "you could get along with them. It really grew bad when the German Communists returned from Moscow."

Bahr had trouble with the Communists and left the paper to join the ranks of the unemployed. He was paid a visit by an old friend of the family, now in the uniform of a US sergeant, who urged him to join the staff of *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which had just been launched by Hans Rabe and Hans Wallenberg.

To understand how Egon Bahr views the situation today of the Federal Republic and its relationship to West Berlin he needs to bear in mind not what has officially been said but what has actually happened since 1948.

This discrepancy between official commentaries and what is actually done, the "gap between claims and reality," everything that has loosened the ties between the Federal Republic and the "front-line city" serves only to make Bahr gasp at what the present Opposition occasionally has to say.

Bonn policy in the fifties and sixties was in a dilemma. On the one hand the Federal government favoured confrontation with the East, on the other it was always intent on keeping the peace. This tally only too well, for instance, with



Egon Bahr (right), the man who moved from Berlin to Bonn with Chancellor Willy Brandt
(Photo: Archiv/J. H. Dorchinger)

the fact that the building of the Berlin Wall was lamented but not prevented.

Verbal attacks were launched on the so-called Wall of Shame but the police stepped in as soon as anyone (students, for instance) looked likely to take the government at its word and act as well as talk.

This policy neither prevented gunfire at the Wall and demarcation line nor put a stop to the escalation of Eastern demands culminating in the GDR's claim that West Berlin is situated on GDR territory.

Bahr is now trying to consolidate the position of the city by having all four Allies acknowledge for the first time in black and white the links that exist between West Berlin and the Federal Republic.

He recalls with a smile that it was Franz Josef Strauß, the Bavarian leader now in opposition, who many years ago made minecmet of a Communist motion in the Bundestag to declare West Berlin the capital city of the Federal Republic.

He is surprised and not a little hurt that people who now attack him evidently know so little about the recent history of West Berlin, that, for instance, the *Westdeutschland* was not introduced in the Bundestag at the same time as it was elsewhere.

For a time the new currency was circulated in West Berlin was overprinted with a large letter B (though this was in the days of the Blockade). To this day, however, Berliners do not have passports issued by the Federal government, only ID cards, and most people are only too

well aware of the fact that representatives of the Western Allies, while conceding that an upgrading it has been, are not uniformly keen on the idea.

Both German states are being upgraded in parallel. The pressure of the Cold War has made the GDR what it is. Were it only to gain a little more leeway now Bonn would automatically have more room to manoeuvre.

Not that Bahr thinks in terms of going it alone. He realises as well as his critics do that the Americans and their military potential provide the guarantee of freedom for Europe, the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

He is less worried about being Willy Brandt's whipping boy. The expression he uses is unusual for a man of his generation (Bahr was born in 1922). "I have," he says, "a powerful sense of serving" both the cause and the man.

This idea, though little else, links him with his predecessor Hans Globke, who was continually at the receiving end of blows directed in reality at Konrad Adenauer.

Bahr himself will hear nothing of the comparison. He may be a Secretary of State at the Bonn Chancellor's Office but the post that occupies most of his time at the moment is that of Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany in Berlin, particularly now that the talks

have been opened up again.

He feels himself to be a comrade-in-arms of early post-war Christian Democrat Jakob Kaiser, whose ideas failed to gain approval in days when integration with the West was accorded absolute priority.

He advocates coming to terms with the

East, realising that the German Question

continues to be a major issue.

Continued on page 6

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Paul Schallack
(Welt der Arbeit, 20 August 1971)

■ BOOKS

Public libraries are being starved by parsimony and nonchalance

Libraries are the stepchildren of our educational and cultural setup. The country that never tires of singing the praises of its poets and thinkers is not a country full of keen readers.

Statistics about the reading habits of people in this country are enough to make not only the culture vultures shudder. The marked materialistic yearning for property seems to come to an abrupt halt where acquisition of books is concerned.

Like citizens, like government. Whenever the word libraries crop up at debates on government spending there is a great reluctance to release public money.

In comparison with the handsome subsidies granted to our theatres, orchestras and to a certain extent museums and art galleries the amount allowed for libraries is reminiscent of alms.

In the postwar years money was made

West Germany's first book of books published

After more than one year of preparation the Association of Booksellers, a limited company which is the economic organisation of the Union of German Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations (Börsenverein), has published the first "Catalogue of Books in Print" (known as the VIB).

It lists the publications of 1,104 publishing houses which are available at present, a total of 152,526 titles.

The VIB is a parallel to catalogues that have been published in other countries for many years now under the title "Books in Print". But this is the first complete survey of the West German book market, although at the moment it only takes in about half of the publishing houses in this country.

This work is a supplement to *Deutsche Bibliographie*, which catalogues newly published books, and the catalogues of the great intermediary booksellers, which contain about 75,000 titles.

The VIB is printed by Verlag Dokumentation in Munich with a run of 6,000 copies. It costs 108 Marks. The catalogue is divided into two volumes with three different sections.

The main section lists among other things authors, complete titles, the year of first publication, the publishing houses, binding, price and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as well as an index of titles and an ISBN catalogue.

All data has been electronically stored and can at any time be amended or added to.

The VIB will be published annually with an intermediary catalogue appearing each spring.

It is expected that in the next edition more publishing houses will cooperate and the number of titles listed will be increased to about 200,000.

The Catalogue of Books in Print, the data of which will later be taken over by a Börsenverein computer centre in addition to its present function will prove a valuable aid in the planned programme of rationalisation of the book trade in this country.

With the help of the standard book numbers contained in the VIB communications between publishing houses, wholesale book stores and book retailers will be speeded up and made cheaper.

(Die Welt, 18 August 1971)

available for the construction of fifty and more new theatres, many of them pompous, bloated affairs which seemed to pay little service more to anachronistic monumental ideals than to the requirements of contemporary theatre.

On the other hand most of our libraries are kept in partly damaged, old and rickety buildings which need restoration and offer only cramped conditions. Reading rooms, catalogue stores, bookshelves and the apparatus for lending out books do not answer even the most modest demands that could be made by our society, which is modest in its demands when it comes to reading, anyway.

No wonder our scientific libraries look like old lecture halls and the only people who use them are those who have no alternative.

Woe betide students who are plagued with work for seminars or examinations or the myriad people who work in the sciences who need books for information in their subject and need to seek out documents for literary background.

Even the public libraries that serve the common or garden reader are not as public as their name suggests. They are cut off from the public by limited times of opening, limited space, a limited stock of books (that often looks as though the library has given it a good cleanup) and limited publicity.

In spite of this nobody complains – not the readers, not the many advocates of a good education for all, not even the publicists attached to the art world.

It is only the librarians themselves who are occasionally heard to complain. One of them is the director of Munich's Stadtbibliothek, Carl Amery, who is himself a contentious publicity man. But when it comes to his own affairs he is all too patient.

Recently he wrote in the *Städteutsche Zeitung* about the state of libraries in this country with a great deal of reservation. The headline writer apologetically headed his article "Mild crisis".

Amery gave out depressing tidings. He wrote: "In the crisis year of 1968 almost all local authorities cut back their grants for book purchases to a fraction of what it was the previous year, while other cultural pursuits, for instance the stage, only suffered slight losses... To my knowledge there was no cry of 'shame' even on a localised basis."

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The libraries are far away from their aim of acquiring one book for every member of the population. Today a sum of thirty million is available – the libraries are only halfway there.

In 1971 public libraries will receive a miserable 28,800,000 Marks for the purchase of new books. If the authors were to receive their – albeit justified – ten pence per copy, which they have demanded from libraries unsuccessfully until now, there would only be twenty million left.

In many cases the paltry sum allowed to libraries is not enough to replace those copies that have to be thrown out because of wear and tear. There is no

"This will be a far more important consideration in the next ten or twenty years than how the local stage is faring or whether the philharmonic is thriving. Therefore why are libraries left in the doldrums?"

There is in fact no plausible reason why libraries should be so neglected, neither for the way in which the furnishings of our libraries have developed, nor for the fact that so few people seem concerned about their plight. Not even those whose business it is to improve the situation have taken steps in that direction. Education planners, art custodians and columnists who are usually all too keen to shout about the morals of this and that when equality of education is affected, for instance.

What is more likely to lead to inequality of educational opportunity than the criminal lack of attention given to the state of our libraries? This is tantamount to encouraging illiteracy.

Maybe this sounds like a polemical exaggeration, but it is not. Let statistics do the talking: In 1969 in all 155,400,000 Marks were spent throughout the Federal Republic on public libraries, but the theatres received subsidies worth almost 500 million Marks! The theatres are thus, it seems, three times as important as libraries.

This anomaly seems grotesque when the potential value of libraries is considered.

Statistics prove that our theatres reach at the most twelve per cent of the population. But of these only about eight per cent are really interested in the theatre.

But in a society that places a greater emphasis on improving educational facilities than many other social works the libraries should speak to all who are able to read, that is to say almost per cent of the population.

They are the most effective, far-reaching, thorough and what is more viable source of information and education and yet the value placed on them by the government is a mere average 2 Marks 55 Pfennigs per capita of the population.

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legislation to which librarians can turn to help end the minimal subsidies that are given out in an unequal fashion. Particularly those that are far from the big cities are in a state of emergency, where librarians are concerned.

In comparison with the library system in the United States, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the Federal Republic is an underdeveloped one.

This applies not only to public libraries but also to university libraries and our science libraries.

Despite the fact that the rules have been liberalised a great deal the libraries are still only of any use to the educationally privileged, since they are the only ones who have learnt to get on with bibliographic aids.

These are facts that have been known for long enough, but even now no attempt has been made to raise the priority of libraries when subsidies are being handed out. Certainly one or two committees have recently made the discovery that libraries do exist and are important for reaching support.

The Social Democrats, too, called for libraries to be included in the government's education planning programme, the extraordinary party-political conference in Saarbrücken and stated that funds for our public libraries in the Federal states and local government should be increased to such an extent that this country's library system will catch up with that of other countries in the not-too-distant future. They agreed that Hesse's lead should be followed and in all the Federal states the ground should be prepared for the introduction of libraries legislation.

The stage is marked off by a rope net hung from the pulpit and made even more like a trellis-work of bars by the introduction of rope-ladders.

The stage becomes the symbolic place described by Tabori in the original version of the play as "a jungle fortress, a madhouse, an extermination camp, in short the world". Little remains of this *satire* in the Berlin production and that is the main reason why *Pinkville* disappointed the Buckow audience.

Of course the yardsticks used to judge the play must be different from those employed for plays in traditional theatres. The arena is so well-prepared and the atmosphere is so good for demonstrating the brutal machinery of extermination that a highly-intensified drama could have resulted.

But even if the handout were tripled the libraries would still only be reaching by 1985 as much as the theatres are given today. Needless to say the amount of money the stage demands and is given will have risen by a considerable amount by that time.

The Federal state and local governments, which support the libraries and as the theatres, never seem to have given thought to this anomaly. Whatever is justified for theatres must surely be justified for libraries.

The sense of priorities did not become any sharper even in the days when there was euphoria about the wonders of education. Or do our elected cultural heads really expect that the theatre will provide greater enlightenment than the cinema? If we are not a nation of readers then are we perhaps a nation of players – or do we all just like a nice opera?

This is not polemic against our theatres, but a plea for our libraries to be given a chance to help them improve their bleak outlook. The generous subsidies offered by the theatres show clearly that the public money is there for the spending if there is a loud enough call for it.

Obviously our theatre managers and their lobby know far better how to press their claims home than do our librarians.

Therefore all those in favour of greater social justice and equal educational opportunities for all must add their weight to the librarians' lobby.

Educational promotion schemes are empty nothingness if libraries are not boosted as the most suitable means of disseminating information and as the best means of communication.

(Fritz Richter
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 August 1971)

(Deutsche Zeitung, 20 August 1971)

(Gesamtverband Allgemeine, 13 August 1971)

THE STAGE

Vietnam play premiered in Berlin church



DIE WELT

26 August 1971

LUCIE SCHÄFER

(DIE WELT, 26 August 1971)

Peter Lahmrock as Christie in the Hamburg production of Howard Brenton's *Christie in Love* (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

comic and perfect variations of an anti-war demonstration by Joan Littlewood. Tabori's production was also surpassed in intensity by *The Brig*, a work in similar vein from the Living Theatre.

Little individuals crystallised from the lengthy scenes. The most impressive feature of the production was the choreographically directed group entrances and group formations.

The audience did indeed leave the church struck in silence though without any of the visual shock they were intended to feel.

Tabori's experiment must be paid the highest respect for its seriousness and its aims but it did not attain its ambition of total integration between actors, play and audience.

Christie in Love means that it is hard to recognise the parallels to Christian ideals that Tabori draws. The main figure Jerry, a symbol of Christ, is not so clearly outlined in the latest version.

Jerry is crucified in the end and serves as a Christ figure even though he was the main leader of the extermination action in the hall of My Lai.

Jerry links together the ten scenes or "lessons". He is first of all a dreamer, then a murderer and then a victim. Tabori probably wishes to say that the gospel of pacifism does not come too late even after such a slaughter.

Tabori uses no professional actors with the exception of singer Inga Brandenburg as an unfortunately clumsy, sentimental Mrs O'Casey. The other parts are taken by young drama students who have yet to complete their training.

Of course this robs the play of some of its intensity. None of the actors apart from Peter Koch in the lead role of Jerry managed to get everything they could out of their part.

The Federal state and local governments, which support the libraries and as the theatres, never seem to have given thought to this anomaly. Whatever is justified for theatres must surely be justified for libraries.

Like the pruned dramatic structure, the characters too appear in fragmentary form. Whatever is said about experience and routine, it is indispensable for a successful theatrical production even if it is held in a church.

You need only think of the precision of Grotowski's ominous physical drill or the



Peter Lahmrock as Christie in the Hamburg production of Howard Brenton's *Christie in Love* (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Mass murderer Christie portrayed in Hamburg as victim of society

emotion. But Brenton does not hint what the Inspector and his sergeant are victims of.

Christie's mental composure is anything but stable. He seems, convincingly, to have loved his six victims, the majority of whom were prostitutes.

Love due to sexual longing and hate due to sexual oppression merge in his character. Their claims are high, demanding total possession. Christie first strangled his victims and then sexually assaulted them.

Hundreds of copies of a paper bearing the terminology he crumpled up on stage representing in turn Christie's house, Christie's garden, a court of law and his place of execution.

The subconscious significance of this stage design is matched by the subconscious motivation of the three people in the play.

With *Christie in Love*, premiered in London in 1969, Brenton succeeds in providing a positive parable. In place of convincing proof it claims logical conclusiveness. In place of its own images it uses other images, those reminiscent of Dracula for instance.

In place of discriminating attitude where the audience could recognise itself it proclaims that the ordinary peace-loving people are actually brutal and that the brutal are peace-loving.

Christie in Love would be of value as an example but not as a demonstration. Anything that smacks of reality is excluded from the plot and the text, the vulgar style of which may be aiming at literary originality.

Peter Lahmrock acts his role accordingly. He is sharp, snappy and stupid (Olszewski) or slippery, sovereign and sordid (Steffens).

The style of the production is accordingly mechanical, slow and without nuances.

Jürgen Schmidt: (Deutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1971)



A scene from the Berlin production of George Tabori's *Pinkville* starring Peter Koch as Jerry (Photo: Udo Buhn)

■ MONEY MART

Bankers disagree on how to cope with currency crisis

DIE ZEIT

Richard Nixon's statement to the people of the United States to the effect that he no longer intended to obey the rules of the international currency system shocked the world.

Eight days thereafter the International Monetary Fund released all its member States from their obligation to guarantee a fixed rate of exchange against the dollar.

But the shock wave which hit those concerned did not come entirely unexpectedly. Experts all over the world have been predicting such a monetary earthquake for years. The Bretton Woods system had too many flaws.

Therefore there have been a number of suggestions as to how the Bretton Woods system could be improved over the years. The system had been going for 26 years and towards the end was proving to be more of a burden than a boon.

But the main concern of currency policy jugglers in the West was not at the outset the excess of hot dollars. Their major headache was the international shortage of liquid cash.

In the light of the trade expansion that has taken place it was feared that individual countries would run out of supplies of foreign exchange or internationally recognised tender end would be unable to finance their trade.

One of the weaknesses of the Bretton Woods system was that it lacked any mechanism for making the amount of money in circulation automatically correspond to the level of increasing trade.

Of course the USA immediately took over the role of assuring that there was sufficient cash for international trade by means of the dollar. But it soon became clear that no one currency could hold the bridgehead alone.

Back in 1957 the Yale Professor Robert Triffin caused a stir with a book entitled *Europa und das Goldschlammassel* (Europe and the monetary mess). Professor Triffin launched a general attack on the gold and currency reserves standard and declared this curiously "not viable".

The only way to avoid the imminent collapse was, according to Prof. Triffin, to reform the International Monetary Fund from the top downwards. His suggestions were to change the IMF into a super-central-bank to which the national currency authorities would be subordinated along with their gold and convertible currency reserves.

When Prof. Triffin suggested that gold and the dollar should be replaced by an artificial international unit of payment he inevitably put his name in the politicians' black book. As long ago as the Bretton Woods negotiations ideas such as this had had a singular lack of success.

In those days the British economist Lord Keynes spoke eloquently but in vain for a solution of this kind. Then and later the "Bancor Money" suggested by Lord Keynes did not get further than the discussion stage.

As long ago as 1958 it was first suggested that the price of gold should be raised. The chief protagonist of this move was the renowned British economist Sir Roy Harrod. It was most inopportune that the suggestion should have been made in a South African newspaper, however. This aroused mistrust, as South Africa, the world's major gold producer, would have profited the most if the price of gold were upped.

Sir Roy's demands were not exactly modest. He called for a price of \$100 instead of \$35 per ounce of gold, which would have almost trebled the value of the world's currency reserves at a stroke. Thus, said Sir Roy, the danger of deflation due to a lack of liquid cash would have been banished.

But his ideas did not receive any applause. A solution of this kind to the dollar problem would immediately have created chaos in the international payments system.

As soon as there were serious discussions about increasing the price of gold there would have been a flood of dollar sales and the rewards for speculators who got out of the reserve currency in time would have been handsome.

Thus the Bundesbank Vice-President Otfried Emminger justifiably dubbed Harrod's plans "the most irrational, the poorest and the most inflationary measures ever".

Sir Roy learnt his lesson and in 1961 he brought his way of thinking into line with Triffin's. At about the same time a number of leading IMF officials were racking their brains about how they could make their organisation more attractive, among them the last IMF President Per Jacobson. In 1961 he called for a strengthening of the position of the IMF with regard to credit. Thus whenever speculation was rife and IMF could swing into action as a monetary fire-brigade.

But only once since 1944 has the Bretton Woods agreement been altered. After more than two years of talks the IMF Governor's Council passed an amendment on 31 May 1968 which involved the introduction of special drawing rights.

This was the first attempt to create liquidity according to need rather than just haphazardly. Also the turning away from gold and the central currency, the dollar, could no longer be denied. The new reserve and means of international payment became known as paper gold.

The procedure is basically simple. The Governor's Council of the IMF allows special drawing rights to member countries according to specifically laid down rules. Thereby they can buy the type of foreign exchange they require from other members. After a specified period the special drawing rights must be "bought back" from the same country.

Thus the problem of finding liquid cash could be solved irrespective of a lack of gold or unwanted dollars. But then the other major international currency problem would be further away than ever from being solved, namely the chronic deficit in the balance of payments in many countries and above all the United States.

World currency experts have come up with far fewer ideas of how this problem can be solved than they have for the question of liquidity. Nevertheless a few

Bonn second in world trade

The Federal Republic's foreign trade last year was second in volume only to that of the United States, according to a report published by the Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft. The report stated that total world foreign trade for the year 1970 was approximately 570 billion dollars.

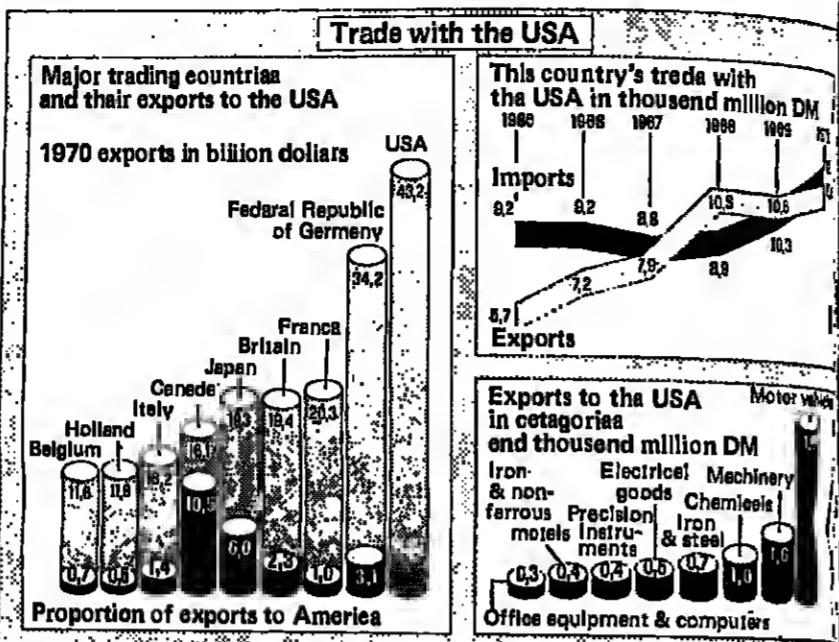
Of this the United States had a fifteen-per-cent share putting them in first place. The Federal Republic had an eleven-per-cent share of the cake. In the past ten

years this country has succeeded in ousting Great Britain from second place in the world trade league table.

Japan, which had only 3.7 per cent and took seventh place in 1960, had advanced into fourth place by last year. Its share of the world market was 6.7 per cent.

It is likely that in the course of this year Japan will catch up Great Britain and take over third place.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 4 August 1971)



TRAFFIC

Town planners take a long, hard look at urban communications

Planners and journalists have often analysed urban traffic chaos in glaring detail. Town planners such as Freiheit, Antwerp and Wolfgang Lützow of Düsseldorf take a more sober view of the situation. A clear-headed approach to the facts and tendencies is indispensable for a change that is easily to be seen as better. And this is certainly the aim of the joint authors of the following article.

The main purpose of traffic is to link the basic functions of a city: home, work, recreation, education, the arts and supplies. It is a subordinate rather than a dominant role. Traffic is an integrating component of the entire complex of the city.

Does traffic perform this function ideally in our cities? By and large it does not. In many cases towns are still criss-crossed by Federal and private railway lines, main roads and electricity pylons. Road and rail intersections obstruct the flow of traffic.

Trams and buses are blocked by the mass of private cars. Road links between districts and suburbs are frequently non-existent or if they exist slow and cumbersome.

Through traffic destroys the inner harmony of the cities. Parked cars obstruct traffic on the move. The road network is no longer able to cope with the traffic growth rate. Small wonder that the city shows signs of incipient paralysis.

There are reasons enough for this wretched state of affairs. It is due in part to a system that encourages motorisation in the same way as it did the construction of private housing estates that have gone such a long way to bring about total misplanning of our towns and cities.

Planners are frequently accused of having misjudged post-war developments.

Return to gold standard political death with de Gaulle

But the gold standard calls for a measure of international discipline. The system has already led to ruin because the rules were not obeyed.

And under the gold standard a solution of balance of payments problems would only be possible at the expense of difficulties in the internal economy of countries. Individual countries would no longer be the masters of their own economic policies.

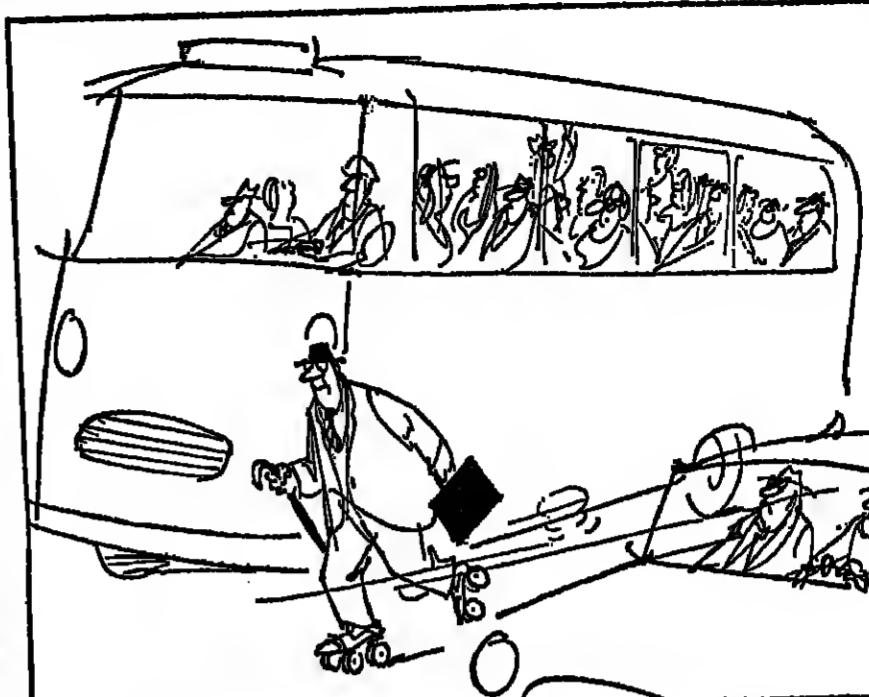
This idea seems to have died the death as well since de Gaulle departed from the political stage. It was all too obviously slanted against America. At any rate the producers are still hoping to do good business with a return to the gold standard, but their hopes have not been realised.

It is by no means clear whether there will be an alteration in the IMF's main in the next few months. Since the dollar ceased to be exchangeable for the whole basis of the Bretton Woods agreements has been destroyed.

Critics, however, predicted this state of affairs. Three years ago Fritz Mischke stated: "This is a step that could be taken into effect at any minute particularly the Americans continue to expand the balance of payments deficit."

Despite the crisis that has been there for ages is now upon us, and many suggestions made by many competent brains it is impossible to predict what can happen on a new international currency setup. To date even the EEC has failed to agree.

Klaus-Peter Schmid
(Die Zeit, 27 August 1971)



Homeward the commuters wend their weary way

(Cartoon: Fritz Wolf/Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

when it is realised that the idea ought not to be to build roads to accommodate vehicles already registered but to build with the target of twenty million private cars by 1985 in mind.

It is clear that an enormous surface area would be needed to provide the roads needed. Further inroads into the constructional substance and functional order of the cities would prove necessary.

Entire city districts might well need to be sacrificed to the Moioch of traffic requirements. For a variety of reasons (environmental, structural and the straightforward lack of acreage) these areas once converted would be dead. No one could live, work or play there again.

Legislators and planners are duty bound and intent on respecting the individuality and personal freedom of John Citizen. At the same time they are obliged to protect society from the dangers and damage outlined.

Towns are not a sum total of functions and individuals. They are a social system the existence and viability of which must be ensured. They are planned and built for people, not for cars.

In view of this fundamental planning commitment misleading slogans such as the city tailor-made for cars should be consigned to oblivion. The target must be a city tailor-made for people.

Bearing this in mind private traffic must be limited, especially in city centres and more particularly during the rush hour, if the cities are to survive.

This would only seem to be a feasible proposition provided that public transport is made attractive in terms of speed, frequency, comfort, safety, value and network coverage so that some commuters at least are induced to leave their cars in the garage and travel to and from work by train and bus.

This is a task for behavioural researchers. A great deal would be gained if only they would determine what changes must be made to public transport before it is accepted by the general public as a match for the private car.

Government intervention in the form of, say, a curb on motor manufacture is not a suitable approach under the present economic system.

If one includes manufacturers of electrical and metal components the motor industry has one of the highest turnover of any in the country. Between 1960 and 1969 overall turnover more than doubled.

In 1969 more than 3.3 million saloons, convertibles and estate cars ran off the assembly lines and 57.5 per cent of them were exported. In May 1971 a new record was reported: an average daily production figure of 18,000 units, an increase of 13.1 per cent over May 1970. Exports were also 14.5 per cent up on the year before.

Only 49 per cent of Europe has been mapped at a scale of between one to 126,000 and 1 to 100,000 and only 6.9 per cent (excluding the Soviet Union) has been mapped at scales of 1 to 30,000 and less.

Only 49 per cent of Europe has been mapped at a scale of 1 to 30,000 (roughly five miles to an inch), which, Herr Bosse commented, still leaves room for improvement. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 August 1971)

Mapmakers see work ahead

Heinz Bosse, president of the Federal Republic Cartographical Society, feels that many parts of the world are poorly mapped.

At the twentieth conference of Federal Republic cartographers in Stuttgart he noted that according to the UN Economic and Social Council only 73 per cent of the Earth's land mass has been mapped at a scale of less than one to 250,000.

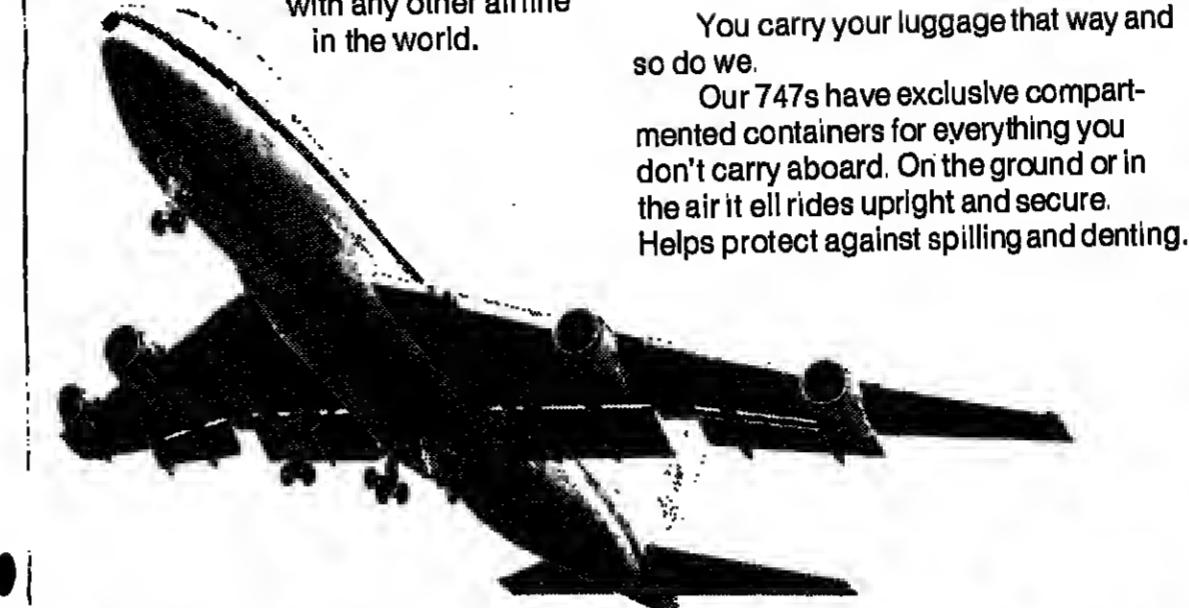
Only thirty per cent of the world has been mapped at a scale of between one to 126,000 and 1 to 100,000 and only 6.9 per cent (excluding the Soviet Union) has been mapped at scales of 1 to 30,000 and less.

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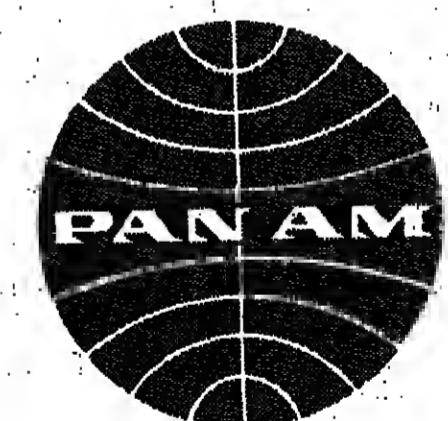
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■ HOLIDAYS

Tübingen, an unspoilt university town

The beautiful old town of Tübingen is somewhat off the beaten tracks to the sunny south, but it is worth a visit. You leave the Stuttgart autobahn and drive for forty kilometres in the direction of Switzerland through the beautiful forests of Schönbuch, where the woods are magnificent.

There you will find the little nook with the great university.

Tübingen's life is to a very great extent centred around its students and professors. The alma mater there has been for centuries regarded by the world as one of the truly great schools of Germany.

A Swabian sang the praises of his Württemberg homeland and hence the great Württemberg university thus:

Der Schiller und der Hegel, der Uhland und der Hauff, des ist bei uns die Regel, des fällt uns gar nicht auf.

The final line is: "The likes of Friedrich von Schiller, Georg Hegel, Ludwig Uhland and Wilhelm Hauff are so common here that we don't even notice them."

This poem misses out a great many of the major names connected with Swabia, for instance Friedrich Hölderlin, the lyric poet who died in Tübingen in 1843. He spent the last years of his life insane in a tower on the Neckar, which has been the subject for numerous postcards and tasteless water-colours and which now bears the name of the most significant German lyric writer.

It is difficult to describe a city one loves. Just take a trip down the river past the Hölderlin tower and the Neckarfront with its medieval houses palely illuminated by those revolting floodlights put

Bonn is a sultry North European hot spot

There's something unpleasant in the air in Bonn — literally. Weather researchers have stated that the climate in the Federal capital is miserable and for sensitive people almost unbearable.

The press office for the city of Bonn reported recently on a survey of the weather in the "government district", that is to say the area between Bonn and Bad Godesberg in which many ministries are situated.

Experts paint a very grim picture of the climate in this area. About thirty days every year this area suffers from excessive heat and on 45 to 53 days it is too sultry.

All year people in the Federal capital have to suffer high humidity. With 71 per cent of moderate relative humidity May is the driest month in and around Bonn. In December on the other hand the average humidity is 84 per cent.

If Bonn ministers and others who live in the city are ever accused of not seeing things too clearly they can blame the weather: with only 23 bright, sunny days every year, they have to put up with 186 days of overcast weather and 71 days of fog and mist.

According to the meteorologists what Bonn needs is a fresh breeze from the West. But it is sheltered from westerly breezes by the Eifel mountains, the Ahr mountains and the foothills.

One slight consolation for the inhabitants of the Federal capital is that their winter is milder and spring earlier than other areas. According to senior municipal official Wolfgang Hesse: "As far as the climate is concerned Bonn is the most northerly city in Italy!"

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1971)



An idyllic riverside view of Tübingen and the Neckar

SPORT

Olympic cities are few and far between

DIE WELT

What will the expectations of ten thousand athletes from maybe as many as 126 countries as they march into the Olympic Stadium at Oberschleißheim, in a year's time?

Will they simply be hoping to take a medal or two? Will they be expecting the usual battle of the sporting nations, America and Russia? Will they, perhaps, feel that athletes from other countries stand a chance of making a breakthrough?

The final question effects the future of the Olympic Games themselves. Who still wants to host what is steadily becoming a increasingly gigantic event? The number of applicants has declined steadily in recent decades.

A questionnaire sent by the Olympic office of Sport Informations-Dienst to the 126 National Olympic Committees had some light on the subject.

It reveals, for instance, that the simple idea as expressed in the adage "to have taken part, not to have won, is what matters" is a non-starter these days.

Eighty-seven per cent of National Olympic Committees are sending athletes to Munich in the expectation of winning medals. A mere five per cent feel they are unlikely to take home a medal or two.

Forty per cent reckon there will be another duel between Russia and America, while a further thirty per cent feel that Germans from this country and the GDR could well seriously compete with the Big Two.

Thirty per cent feel that the chances of an outsider miking the gold are nil. Surprise might, however, be sprung by African athletes.

Thirty-two per cent replied in the affirmative. Interestingly enough, African countries are most interested in holding the Olympic Games, a tendency that must be most gratifying for the International Olympic Committee.

Forty-three per cent of those questioned want into details of why they were unable to host the Olympics for the



A view of the Oberschleißheim Olympic site as construction work in Munich nears completion

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag/Max Prugger)

foreseeable future. The comments were usually short and to the point:

"The Games have grown too gigantic." "We are too small to raise the necessary funds." "We run (or have run) Continental Games that have stretched our resources to just about the limit." Or simply: "Out of the question."

Comments of this kind ought to be food for thought for the international bodies that are always insisting on the best, the most up-to-date and the most perfect sporting facilities.

Some twenty per cent of the National Olympic Committees mentioned years that are so far in the future that they can be dismissed for the time being.

This country's National Olympic Committee, based in Frankfurt, feels, for instance, that the Federal Republic might host the Olympics again in the year 2008, thirty-six years after Munich.

Philip Vandenberg

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 24 August 1971)



The quaint almshouses of Augsburg's Fuggerei

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 August 1971)

Olympic emblems earn a fortune

A year before the start of the Olympic Games in Munich it is already clear who the first winners will be. Regardless who passes the finishing post first on the day one race is already in full swing. Manufacturers are manoeuvring for position and competing to earn hard cash from the forthcoming Olympics.

In return for the use of the Olympic emblems, the five interlinked rings and the Munich spiral, manufacturers are having to pay between 1.5 and twenty per cent of the ex-works price.

Greatest care was to be taken to ensure that licences were not sold wholesale to manufacturers of tasteless garbage, the organisers emphasised two years ago. Already, though, the Olympic emblems are to be found on beer steins, mustard pots, shirts and underwear, bad linen and travelling alarm clocks.

The Olympic advertising managers initially rejected lucrative offers from manufacturers of lingerie and mail order firms dealing in what used to be termed hygienic articles. They now appear to have grown more generous. "160 licences so far granted," they disappointingly note, "have not lived up to expectations."

In order to do something about rocketing debts the Olympic organisers have gone further. There is now an Olympic dachshund by the name of Waldi, which corresponds to Fido or something of the sort. Thousands of Waldis in wood, plastic and textiles are already on the market and licences, the organisers say, will net several million Marks.

As competition can do no harm Leo and Poppi have joined the ranks of Olympic emblems too. Leo has a distinct similarity to the little lion who advertised the 1966 football World Cup in England and netted a small fortune in licence fees.

Philip Vandenberg

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 24 August 1971)

Two thirds gone, one third to go

In the countdown for the 1972 Olympics there is less than a year to go. At present the organisers are satisfied with developments. Nearly 900 million Marks have already been ploughed into sporting facilities on the Oberschleißheim, Munich, site and the total expenditure will probably be somewhere in the region of 1,500 million. So almost two thirds have been completed.

Eight thousand architects, engineers and construction workers are at present working on the Olympic site. For the most part the Olympic buildings are already standing.

Eight

Furniture has already been delivered to the bungalows of the women's section of Olympic Village and over the next few weeks some 600 Munich students will move in on a temporary basis. Once the Games are over this section of the Olympic complex will be a student village.

This housing project will obviously prove an economic proposition for the city, which is more than can probably be said for the Olympic Stadium, not to mention the marquee roof that is to cover part of the

thirty thousand spectators. Nature is a little faster off the mark than art. 4,200 trees have been planted and several acres of the Olympic site, which a matter of months ago was one vast clearing of moving earth, bulldozed and grey, are now green. By

Eckart Spoo

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 August 1971)

August 1972 180,000 shrubs will have been planted.

All the figures mentioned are gigantic. There will be 34 kilometres of road on the Olympic site. Fifteen thousand kilometres of wiring is needed for the data processing equipment alone.

The computer will know not only the age and weight of thousands of athletes but also how many children they have and whether they are girls and boys. The four to five thousand journalists who will be attached to the Games will have no shortage of background material.

At least as many policemen will also be on standby, drawn from all over the country to staff the Games. The Bundeswehr is sending sappers, pioneers and field ambulance units.

Foreign visitors will have difficulty in identifying the range of uniforms. It will include the Technical Assistance Organisation, which performs a similar function to Civil Defence in Britain, lending a hand in the event of natural disasters, the St John's Ambulance Brigade and a plethora of fire brigade uniforms from all over Bevaria.

Eckart Spoo

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 August 1971)

SA \$ 5.05	Colombia	col. 8 1—	Formosa	NT 6 5—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	0.15—	Sweden	PT 5.—
DA 10.—	Coorg (Brasil)	P.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	PF 0.90	Iran	R 10.—	Malays	M. \$ 0.40	Sri Lanka	\$ 3.00	Spain	\$ 3.00
DA 0.90	Coorg (Kerala)	11 d	Ireland	DA 10.—	Malta	PA 10.—	Malta	PA 10.—	Taiwan	EAs 0.25	Tunisia	EAs 0.25
Esc. 8.—	Coorg (Kerala)	11 d	Gambie	DA 10.—	Mexico	PA 10.—	Mexico	PA 10.—	Thailand	EAs 0.25	U.S.A.	EAs 0.25
8 m 245.—	Costa Rica	Makuto 7—	Garnsey	DM 0.12	Morocco	PA 10.—	Morocco	PA 10.—	Togo	EAs 0.25	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25
10 c.—	Costa Rica	C 0.65	Costa Rica	DM 0.12	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	Tunisia	EAs 0.25	Turkey	EAs 0.25
10.—	Cyprus	F 0.15	Costa Rica	DM 0.12	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	U.S.A.	EAs 0.25	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25
bfr. 6.—	Cyprus	F 0.15	Costa Rica	DM 0.12	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25
bfr. 1.50	Cyprus	F 0.15	Costa Rica	DM 0.12	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25
bfr. 1.50	Cyprus	F 0.15	Costa Rica	DM 0.12	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	OM 0.12	PA 10.—	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25	U.S.S.R.	EAs 0.25
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Can. 8.—	El Salvador	DR 0.05	Kosovo	DR 4.—	Netherlands	Mohur 1.—	Netherlands	Ht 5.50	Togo	F.C.P.A. 10.—	U.S.S.R.	GW 8 0.20
CR. 0.50	Fiji	DR 0.05	Kosovo	DR 4.—	Netherlands	Mohur 1.—	Netherlands	Ht 5.50	Togo	F.C.P.A. 10.—	U.S.S.R.	GW 8 0.20
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